THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9528. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. 1782.

NEW BOOKS,

For the use of Subscribers to the
EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This day arrived,

ZIMMERMAN on Experience in Physic—Beckford's Thoughts upon Hunting—Essays upon Hunting—Beauties of Hume and Bolingbroke—Edwin and Eltruda—Memoirs of the two Westons—Essay on the Demon of Socrates—Newton's Principia—Price on Mercury, Silver, and Gold—Le Roy on the Prognostic in acute diseases—Candidate, a Farce—&c. &c.

J. SIBBALD continues to add monthly to his collection, the whole of the New Publications, as they appear in London; but if any subscriber finds, that a book or pamphlet has been overlooked, it is requested that the name may be given in, and it shall immediately be ordered, let the price or subject be what it may.

Likewise arrived,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF PRINTS,
Among which are the celebrated new ones.

The BATTLE of LA HOGUE, or a Representation of the Burning of the French Fleet in that harbour by the English under the command of Sir George Rooke, painted by WEST, and engraved by WOOLLET.

The BATTLE of the BOYNE, its companion—painted by the same, and engraved by HALL.—Pair 3l. 3s.

These two are unquestionably the highest finished engravings that ever were published in Britain, and may be justly esteemed as a considerable addition to the national reputation of unrivalled excellence in this elegant and delightful art. They are of the same size with the much-admired print of the Death of General Wolfe, and Penn's Treaty with the Indians, by the same artists, who are to continue the series of English historical prints, with the two following, for which subscriptions are already opened, viz. Oliver Cromwell expelling the Long Parliament, and General Monk meeting King Charles the Second on the beach at Dover.

The impressions of the two Battles are remarkably fine, and, from the greatness of the demand for them, it may be supposed, that the plate will soon need to be retouched, and consequently the subsequent impressions far inferior.

☞ Several NEW PRINTS by BUNBURY.

TO be SOLD, for exportation and home consumpt, by public roup, on Thursday the 10th of October, at ten o'clock forenoon, in the warehouse in Penman's land, Quality-street, Leith,

PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.
Muslins,
Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Indian Cotton ditto.
Linen ditto.
Nankeens.
Silk Stockings.
Thread and Cotton ditto.
Plain Linens.
Striped ditto.
Chequered ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.
Leather Gloves.
Sewing Silk.
Brown and white Thread.
White Thread Lace.
Black silk ditto.
Ribbons.
Mens Shirts ruffled.
Osnaburghs.
Russian Canvas.
Wrappers.
Cotton Dimitties.
Printed Cotton.
Coils Cordage in coils.
Hamburgh Lines in hanks.
Square Iron.
Tallow in casks.
Butter in ditto.
Tar in ditto.
Brandy in ditto.
Rhenish Wine in ditto.
Vinegar in ditto.
A parcel of Oak Staves.
Lintseed Oil in casks.
Anchovies in hottles.
Materials of Ship, consisting of Cables, Hawsers, Anchors, and Old Sails.

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be seen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the sale.

This Day is published,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s bound,
Sold by the Bookfellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL
HISTORY
OF THE
Settlements and Trade of the Europeans
IN THE
EAST AND WEST INDIES.
BY THE ABBE' RAYNAL.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
(*Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work*)
THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
A NEW TRANSLATION.
WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.
AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT *from the* AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The several editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is said, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and entertaining, and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants, what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are supplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of this work, is also added.—To the whole is subjoined a copious *Index*.

☞ Bookfellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookfeller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

SALE OF RAW SUGAR.

TO be SOLD by public Auction, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Monday 30th current, at one o'clock noon,

SIXTEEN TIERCES of MUSCOVADA SUGAR, fit for the scale or boiling.

They will be exposed in different lots, for the accommodation of purchasers, and may be seen any day before the sale.

LASSWADE, AUG. 27. 1782.

THIS Day, the Public School of this place was examined, in presence of several Ministers and Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, when the Boys, in their different Classes, discovered such a degree of proficiency in their education as gave much pleasure to all present, and reflected much honour on the abilities and fidelity of Mr HUME, their master.

Mr HUME continues to take Boarders, as formerly.

SADDLE-HORSES.

THERE are to be SOLD by public roup, at Fintray-house near Aberdeen, on Monday the 7th of October next, SEVERAL SADDLE-HORSES, particularly a handsome Chesnut Stallion, seven years old; an excellent Hunter, and able to carry a great weight; an iron-grey Horse, four years old, fit for the road or the field, perfectly quiet and well broke; a Galloway; a promising two years old Colt; and several other Horses.

Credit, on good security, for three months.

From the London Papers, Sept. 17.

Hungaria, Aug. 23. This kingdom is, beyond doubt, one of the most fertile of any in Europe, abounding with every riches that the vegetable and mineral systems can afford. The soil is so excellent, that there is hardly any kind of cultivation but will thrive. Mr Christopher Naco, a Greek by birth, but settled in the county of Torontal, has planted the cotton trees, which are in a most prosperous state. Thus, if this gentleman's example is followed, a new source of wealth is open to us; and such improvements will be effected with so much ease, that the Emperor, by the attention lately paid to the ports of Trieste and Fiume, has greatly facilitated the exports of every kind of commodities, the produce of this or any other parts of his dominions.

Toulon, Aug. 25. The 500 volunteers drafted from different corps, and assembled here to take their passage for America, together with a company of gunners, have been put on board the twelve transports taken up into the King's service. This convoy will put to sea in a few days, and only wait for that from Marseilles under the protection of the King's frigate the Bellette. As soon as the junction is effected, the united convoys will be escorted by the last named frigate, and another called La Lutine. It is thought that his Majesty's ships the Dictateur and Suffisant of 74 guns each, coming out of dock in a few days, will see the above convoy as far as the Streights of Gibraltar.

The advice-boat La Badine, Captain Sambuey, and the Syrene frigate, Lieutenant Roubaud commander, dropped anchor in our road yesterday. They came from Constantinople, and are ordered to perform quarantine. The latter is laden with masts for the ships now building here, and was under convoy of the Badine.

A convoy is just entered the road, which is supposed to be the one expected from Marseilles, consisting of 100 sail. The Admiral's ship instantly fired the signal for weighing anchor; as the ships of the line had not their complement of men, the deficiency was supplied by the crews taken out of the frigates just arrived from the Levant, so that we have every reason to suppose that the whole convoy will instantly put to sea.

Toulon, Aug. 27. The Dictateur, commanded by M. de la Clue, and le Suffisant, M. de Castalet, sailed this morning. We are assured they have orders to go directly to Cadiz to join the combined fleet, which is actually said to be at that place.

If we may believe the general report, the allied Courts have determined to send from Cadiz a formidable fleet immediately after the siege of Gibraltar, to St Domingo, where it is to join Don Solano: As it will take a great number of land forces, it is supposed they will go on a very important expedition.

Stockholm, Aug. 27. The day before yesterday the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince, to the great joy of his Majesty and the whole kingdom.

Leghorn, Aug. 28. Yesterday morning, a large Imperial ship, called Le Hongosis, set sail from this port, with a very favourable wind, for the East Indies, where the Austrian commerce gains ground considerably.

LONDON.

The establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Carlton house, it is said, will be supported by an allowance of 35,000 l. per annum, which is the same sum that was granted his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales.

If, as some people observe, tradesmen have mistaken the true interest and capacities of their children, in bringing them up scholars; it is as certain, observes our correspondent, that numbers of our nobility and gentry have taken care not to burthen their children with learning; whoever converses with many of our young sprigs of fashion, will easily perceive the truth of this assertion.

It is said, that Commodore Elliot was to join Lord Howe at a certain latitude.

Yesterday it was currently reported, that a treaty of peace is positively offered by the French, and that a gentleman of distinction, who arrived in the morning from Paris, spent the chief part of the day in conference on that subject with Lord Grantham, at his house, Whitehall.

In the year 1759, the zeal of the nobility, &c. was such in subscribing towards the manning our fleets, that the practice of impressing for the navy, was at a stand for several months.

After all that is said of the immense fortunes of some individuals in England, as the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Marlborough, &c. yet they are much inferior to some private revenues abroad: thus the Prince of Conti has above 113,000 l. sterling a-year; and the Duke de Chartres, at the death of the Duke d'Orleans, and when he gets all his expectations from his marriage into the Penthievre family, will have an annual income of above 300,000 l. sterling.

The very liberal manner in which the subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the unfortunate persons who perished on board the Royal George, is patronised, affords an honourable testimony of British benevolence, and will certainly prove of very essential advantage to our naval service, in which department men will be the more ready to engage, since they may console themselves in the reflection, that in case of meeting an honourable death in the service of their King and country, the persons to whom they are attached by the tenderest ties, will receive such relief and assistance as their situations may require.

A guard of the city militia are to do duty in Newgate, night and day, until the prisoners which are capitally convicted are executed, and also until those that are to be transported to Africa are sent off, to prevent any riots or disturbances happening amongst them.

This morning, Charles Kelley, Francis Messenger, Evan Price, Joseph Caddie, and John Stannel, the two former of whom were convicted of burglaries, and the three latter of footpad robberies, attended with circumstances of cruelty, at the present session in the Old-Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. The two Sheriffs in person, with the other officers of justice, attended the execution, which following so quick on conviction, seemed to have a peculiar effect on the unhappy culprits, and to impress the surrounding multitude with a solemn awe of that justice, which, though seeming slow in its approaches, is sure to overtake those who live in the continual breach of the laws of their country.

On Saturday, 19 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Graham and Jane Graham, for forging, counterfeiting, and publishing as true, knowing it to be forged, a certain promissory note for payment of money, viz. for 15 l. thereby purporting to be the promissory note of John Boult, for the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for payment of 50 l. to Mr Allan Cowper, or bearer, on demand, with intent to defraud Christopher Alderson; Henry Berthan, for falsely personating Mark Groves, the true and real owner of 100 l. interest or share in the Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, and transferring the said stock as if he was the real owner thereof; William Jones, alias Pyke, for assaulting Charles Fleed, a child, on the highway, in Great Queen-street, taking from him a bundle, containing divers shirts and other linen; four were convicted of felonies, one of petit larceny, and ten acquitted.

On the trial of John Graham, and Jane his wife, the first for uttering and forging a letter in a bank-note, and the latter for uttering the said note, knowing it to be forged. It appeared from the evidence produced in support of the prosecution, that Mr Graham had applied to Mr Huxton, to cut him the letter Y in wood, suitable to a specimen which he gave him; not liking the impression which it made, he desired to have some more cut a smaller sort, this was done, and the woman at the bar came and took them away. He was shewn some wooden letters that were found in the possession of the prisoners; and was of opinion they were the same which they had from him. A bank-note was produced, and being proved to have been tendered by Mrs Graham, in payment of some goods, for which she received the difference; this note, and others found upon Graham when he was taken, were produced, and appeared to have been originally struck for fifteen pounds, but by the help of a liquid, the letters below the T had been erased; and the letter Y being added, the notes were, to all appearance, for 50 l. each. A variety of different implements, evidently of use in this iniquitous purpose, were produced, and proved to have belonged to the prisoners. Being called upon for their defence, they complained bitterly that their witnesses had been sent out of the way, to prevent them from having the benefit of their testimony. A witness was examined to prove that the prisoners had been married many years; and Mr Morgan their counsel objected, that, in point of law, the Jury could not convict the prisoner, even if they believed the evidence proved; because, in all cases short of treason or murder, where it appeared that a criminal action had been performed by a man and his wife, the woman was acquitted, from a presumption, that what she had done was by the influence and direction of the husband. The Judge summed up the evidence with great accuracy and precision; and, in regard to the point of law, he told the Jury, that in all such cases as where the husband and wife acted in coercion; then, indeed, the law was so tender in behalf of the woman as to presume she acted under an influence and compulsive force from the husband; but then she had no such advantage in the present case; what she had done appeared to have been a voluntary act; her husband was not present; and although he might have commanded her to utter the note in question, yet as soon as she was out of his sight she was out of his power, and might have claimed the protection of the Magistrate to defend herself.—The Jury withdrew a few minutes, and returned a verdict that the prisoners were guilty, but in consideration of a most pathetic address, made to them by the prisoners, representing their being the unhappy parents of nine children, the Jury was pleased to recommend the woman to his Majesty's mercy.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 19.

Bank Stock shut.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74¼ a ⅜ op.	3 per cent. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. 67¼ a ⅜.	India Bonds, 1 prem.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 76s dise.
Long Ann. 17—	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 17 s. a 11 s. 6 d.
Short Ann. 1778, 12¾ a 13-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¼ a 59¼
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 73¼ a ⅜
3 per cent. Old Ann. shut.	Light L. Ann. 17¼.
Ditto New Ann. 67¾ a ¼.	Omnium, —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL,
SEPT. 18. S. W.

ANNALS of GIBRALTAR;

Containing an ACCOUNT *of its Twelve Sieges.*

FROM the 8th to the 14th century, there is no particular worth recording; the Moors remained in quite poſſeſſion of this hill. In 1310, Alonzo Perez de Guzman *firſt* took it from the Infidels, which ſo enraged the Moors, that they murdered their King Mahomet, the 3d King of Grenada. The *ſecond* ſiege was in 1316, when Ismael King of Grenada, in vain attempted to re-take it. The *third* commenced in February 1332, under Abomelique, ſon of Juſaf Aben Jacob, Emperor of Fez. Vaſquez Peyres de Meyra commanded in the place, which was very ill provided, and had not 30 days bread in it. Meyra having applied the King's money to purchaſing an eſtate at Xeres, inſtead of victualling the garriſon. A Mooriſh veſſel loaded with corn, which a ſtorm drove under the walls, prolonged the ſiege ſome time; but the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue, and ſubſiſting for weeks on the leather of their ſhields, were ſtarved into a ſurrender by the middle of June; though the Spaniſh Admiral, Don Alonzo Jufre, was maſter of the ſea, and from his gallies endeavoured by means of engines to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town. Don Alonzo XI. marched to ſuccour it, was only four days journey from the place, when he received the fatal news of its ſurrender, Vaſquez Perez de Meyra not daring to appear before him, went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don Alonzo XI. began the *fourth* ſiege, the end of June 1332. To this day may be traced the ditch he dug from ſea to ſea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three diviſions; the main body occupied the ſands under the hill, from the ocean to the Mediterranean; the 2d diviſion he ſent in boats to the ſouthward of the town, which took poſt on the red ſands; the 3d climbed up to the north of the hill above the caſtle, which they inconmoded by throwing down from engines, huge ſtones into it. It is amazing how the Spaniards could drag machines up ſo ſteep and rugged a rock. The Moors drew all the gallies aſhore, and thoſe for which there was not room in the Atarafana they cover'd with ſtrong ſheds of timber, to preſerve them from their being cruſhed by the rocks the Spaniards threw from engines. Don Alonzo Jufre, the Spaniſh Admiral, had orders to burn theſe gallies, but the Moors prevented his approach by piles driven into the ſea. The King offered two doubloons of gold for every ſtone the miners could force out from the walls of the caſtle, which the engines had ſo diſmantled, eſpecially the Torre del Homnage, that the Moors could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeneſs of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extricting the ſtones, under cover of a ſtrong machine called *Manta*, ſimilar to the Muſculus of the Romans, a machine in uſe till the invention of gunpowder; this manœuvre would ſoon have brought the tower to the ground; but as the Moors could not man the battlements from the rock thrown on them, they broke openings on the ſides of the tower, and threw down on the *Manta* ſuch quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other combuſtibles, as ſet on fire, and forced the Gallegos to retreat. At this time, the King of Grenada and Abomelique marched to its relief, and blocked up the Spaniſh King in the neck of Gibraltar, which prevented his army receiving any proviſions by land; ſo that when the bad weather kept off their ſupplies by ſea, they experienced great want. Such numbers deſerted through hunger, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that Chriſtians ſlaves ſold for a doubloon each. Once a contrary wind for 17 days occaſioned a dreadful famine, when Don Alonzo, to give his famiſhed troops an example of patience, abſtained from taſting meat for eight days, till a convoy arrived. At laſt, on the 20th of Auguſt, a peace was concluded, and the ſiege was raiſed.

Don Alonzo again ſat down before it in the ſummer 1349, and during this *fifth* ſiege of nine months, had reduced the garriſon to great ſtraits, when the plague carried him off 26th March 1350, in the 38th year of his age.

The Emperors of Fez, neglecting their Spaniſh territories, Juzaf 3d King of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the *ſixth* ſiege, but the next year the inhabitants drove out the Grenadines, and put themſelves under the protection of Muley Bucid, Emperor of Fez.

Juzaf beſieged it in form the January following, with a fleet and army, and the garriſon was ſtarved into a ſurrender towards the end of March. This was the *ſeventh* ſiege.

The *eighth* ſiege was in 1438, in the reign of Don Juan II. when Don Enrique de Guzman, Conde de Niebla, attacked it by ſea and land; but the Moors defeated him, and he was drowned in attempting to eſcape. His ſon got off with the remains of the army.

In 1462 he returned with a greater force, and took the place, which ever ſince has remained in poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians. This was the *ninth* ſiege. The Mahometans had poſſeſſed it 748 years. Don Enrique IV. of Caſtile, then on the throne of Spain, took the title of KING OF GIBRALTAR.

In 1704, Gibraltar was taken from the Spaniards by Sir George Rooke. In a council of war, held July 17th, on board the Engliſh fleet, about ſeven leagues eaſt of Tetuan, the attack was reſolved upon; four days after the fleet got into the bay of Gibraltar, and 1800 Engliſh and Dutch marines, under the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt were landed on the neck of land to the north of the town, to cut off any communication with the country. The Prince having poſted his men, ſummoned the place, which the Governor refuſed to ſurrender. Next day the Admiral gave orders that the ſhips appointed to cannonade the town, under Rear-Admiral Byng and thoſe which were to batter the South Mole head under Capt. Hicks of the Yarmouth, ſhould take their poſitions. But the wind being contrary, they could not get into their ſtations till the day was ſpent. In the mean time, to amuſe the enemy, Capt. Whitaker was ſent in with boats, and burnt a French privateer of 12 guns at the Old Mole. On the 23d, ſoon after daybreak, the ſhips being placed, the Admiral threw out the ſignal for cannonading, which was continued with great fury for five or ſix hours, 15,000 ſhot being fired in that time againſt the town, ſo that the enemy were ſoon driven from their guns, eſpecially at the South Mole Head. As the gaining that fortification would enſure the reduction of the town, the Admiral ordered Captain Whitaker with all the boats to endeavour to poſſeſs it. But whilſt he was puſhing for it with great alacrity, the Captains Hicks and Jumper, who lay next the Mole, landed ſome men from their pinnaces and boats before he came up; on this the Spaniards blew up the fortifications about the Mole, killed two Lieutenants, and wounded ſixty more; yet our men kept poſſeſſion of the great platform, and Whitaker landing with the ſeamen who had been ordered on this ſervice, they advanced and took a redoubt or ſmall baſtion, half way between the Mole and the town, and many of the enemy's cannon; upon which the Governor deſired to capitulate, and ſurrendered on honourable terms. A circumſtance that contributed greatly to accelerate our ſucceſs, is recorded by Burnet: After the Admiral had bombarded the town, but with no great ſucceſs, ſome intrepid ſeamen paſſed aſhore at a place where the rock was thought inacceſſible, and yet they ſucceeded in mounting it. Having got to the top, they ſurpriſed all the females belonging to the town in a chapel, where, according to their ſuperſtition, they were imploring the Virgin's protection. The ſailors ſeized the ladies, which contributed not a little to diſpoſe the Dons to ſurrender; which they did on the 24th. The Prince of Heſſe, with the marines belonging to the fleet, were left in garriſon, and furniſhed from the fleet with every neceſſary ſubſiſtence and defence, and a regular plan laid down for ſupplying them in future from Liſbon. This was the *tenth* ſiege.

Now the *eleventh* ſiege commenced under the Marquis de Valladarias. He had with him all the forces the Spaniards could collect in Andaluſia and Eſtramadura, with ſome French troops and French engineers; the latter had been ſent from France on purpoſe, and were chiefly relied on. This diſguſted the Spaniards, who were ſo abſurd in their ideas, that though they could not do any thing of themſelves, and indeed did not know how to go about it, yet could not bear to be taught by others, or to ſee themſelves, out done by them. The ſiege laſted for four months, during which the Prince of Heſſe eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his conduct, courage, and indefatigable application. The garriſon was ſupplied with men and proviſions from Liſbon. At laſt Monſ. de Pointis came with a ſquadron of 20 ſhips of war to block it up by ſea. Upon which Sir John Leake was ſent with a ſtronger ſquadron to relieve the place, and he arrived in the bay October the 9th. In the mean time the Marſhall de Teſſe took the command of the beſiegers: he had been ſent by the court of France, which was diſſatisfied with the conduct of Valladarias; but he had no better ſucceſs, and the ſiege was at laſt abandoned in 1705. During this ſiege the Spaniards made a moſt deſperate attempt to take it: on the eaſt ſide of the rock, at Paſſa da Algivoras, guided by a goat herd, they got up 500 men, and concealed themſelves in St Michael's cave; the ſecond night they ſcaled Charles V. wall, and ſurpriſed and murdered the guard at the ſignal houſe; and at Middle-hill, by ropes and ſcaling ladders, they got up ſome hundreds of the party ordered to ſuſtain them, but being diſcovered they were all driven over that precipice, which the Spaniards call Salta de Laba, or the Wolfe's Leap.

In 1727 the *twelfth* ſiege commenced, it was carried on by the Marquis de las Torres, it is only remarkable for a vain attempt to blow up the head of the hill, by means of a mine under Willes's, or Queen's battery.

Under the dominion of Great-Britain, the fortifications have been ſo improved and perfected, that joined to the natural ſtrength of the place they render it impregnable. There is generally kept in the magazines 18 months proviſions. To the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the Engliſh deſervedly reckon it the key of the Mediterranean. The town of Gibraltar reaches near a mile from the land gate to the South port; from the South port to the end of the hill at Europa are two miles more.

The Spaniards are now carrying on the *thirteenth* ſiege, and by famine may reduce the garriſon; but we believe it impoſſible by any other means to take the place.

From the London Papers, Sept. 19.

LONDON.

Late on Tueſday night an expreſs arrived in town from Harwich, with certain advice of a cutter ſloop being arrived there with information of the Dutch fleet having ſailed from the Texel early on Sunday morning laſt, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail, fourteen of which were two-deckers. Their object, no doubt, is to intercept the Baltic fleet; but we are happy to find ſeveral veſſels were diſpatched in order to apprize them of their danger; and as there is no account of their having left Elſinore, we are inclined to think they did not ſail the 8th, which was the day appointed. [*If the Dutch mean to intercept the Baltic fleet by this ſquadron, they are much wide of the mark, and have been rather tardy, as the whole of that valuable fleet are now arrived, as was announced in our laſt.*]

We have not heard of preparations being made either by France, Spain, or Holland, for oppoſing the relief of Gibraltar; and as it is impoſſible that an armament equal to ſo important an object, could be equipped with profound ſecrecy, there ſeems no reaſon to apprehend any conſiderable obſtruction being thrown in the way of Lord Howe's ſucceſs.

Government are in hourly expectation of diſpatches from Sir Guy Carleton. The public, therefore, will very ſoon be releaſed from their doubts reſpecting the facts ſtated in Dr Walter's letter.

A ſquadron is to ſail for Africa the middle of next month, which it is ſaid will conſiſt of one ſhip of 50 guns, one of 44, and two or three frigates, which will be conſtantly ſtationed there, to oppoſe the force the Dutch have diſpatched to that quarter.

Two large ſhips are taking in their lading and ſtores at Deptford, one bound to North America, the other to the coaſt of Africa. They are taken up on purpoſe to carry over the convicts from Newgate and the other jails in England, and will be ready to ſail the middle of next week.

The Montagu, of 74 guns, which brought home Lord Rodney from the Weſt Indies, is a new ſhip, launched at Chatham only three years ſince; yet ſuch has been the damage ſhe ſuſtained in the ſeveral engagements, that ſhe wants a thorough repair in her upper works.

Orders were laſt week given from the War-office for two regiments of foot to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for the coaſt of Africa.

The Duke of Marlborough has declared, that if the county and the Univerſity of Oxford will build a 74 gun ſhip, he will build another at his own expence, in imitation of Sir James Lowther. *Morn. Herald.*

Yeſterday Captain Derby, who arrived in town on Monday night with diſpatches from Gibraltar, was at Court, and had a conference with the King.

The ſame day his Grace the Duke of Grafton was at Court, and had a private conference with his Majeſty.

The gentleman who waited on Lord Grantham on Monday laſt is Secretary to Monſ. de Vergennes, the French Premier.

Lord Keppel has given orders for all the ſhips of war repairing in the ſeveral yards to be finiſhed with all poſſible diſpatch; theſe, with the veſſels which are called ſhips in ordinary, amount to no leſs than 71, viz. 17 ſhips of the line, two fifty gun ſhips, 24 frigates, and 28 ſloops.

By the laſt diſpatches from Lord Howe we are informed, that he was got fairly into the Bay of Biſcay, and expected, if the wind continued, he ſhould clear Cape Finiſterre by Sunday evening. The wind with us continued favourable till that time, and if his Lordſhip has not loſt ground by the adverſe winds which have blown theſe three days, we may reaſonably conclude, as the wind is at preſent as favourable as can be, that he will get to Gibraltar by the 22d, and that without any oppoſition.

The report propagated from the maſter of a neutral veſſel, who ſaid that the combined fleets were ſtill cruiſing between Uſhant and Scilly, is ridiculous, and cannot meet the leaſt degree of credit from any who reflects that they left Cadiz the 4th of June.

Numbers of ſea-officers, and one in particular who reſided ſome time in Cadiz, thinks it very practicable to deſtroy the Spaniſh fleet in that harbour. There is no doubt but the leading ſhips in going in muſt ſuffer ſome cannonading; but if there is a good breeze and a leading wind (without which it would be ridiculous to attempt it) they would ſoon get into a ſituation which could enable them to render an important ſervice to this country, and to cloſe the war with *eclat*.

Conſiderable wagers are depending, that Lord Rodney will be at the head of the Admiralty before Chriſtmas next.

The following men of war are hourly expected to arrive with the Jamaica convoy, having ſailed with them from thence on the 25th of July, and were left off the Weſtern Iſlands by the Montague, which is arrived at Kinſale with Lord Rodney, viz.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
La Ville de Paris	104	Le Glorieux	74
Reſolution	74	Le Caton	64
Ramillies	74	Le Jaſon	64
Warrior	74	Le Ardent	64
Le Hector	74	Anſon	64

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe, in Leadenhall-ſtreet; the Chairman is to have a conference with the Miniſter very ſhortly, on affairs of the utmoſt importance.

The regiment of Highlanders coming from Ireland are ordered for the coaſt of Africa, for which place they will embark the latter end of next month.

A new ſhip of 64 guns building at Cowes, which was to have been chriſtened the Ardent, is, on account of the re-capture of that ſhip from the French, ordered to be new-named.

We hear that Capt. Maitland, who lately commanded the Queen of 98 guns, is appointed to the command of the Grafton of 74, now fitting out at Portſmouth.

A letter from the Hague ſays, "We have juſt received advice from Breſt, that the fleet there which was to have put to ſea to join ſome of our men of war, are not fit to ſail till ſome of them are repaired, and can raiſe more men, as a great ſickneſs has broke out among the ſailors, ſo that the hoſpitals are almoſt filled with them, and many have died."

By the accounts from France, it appears, that D'Eſtaing and Monſieur Bouillé are very induſtrious in preparing to fail with a ſquadron of men of war, and a large fleet of tranſports with troops for the Weſt Indies. It is to be hoped that Admiral Hood will arrive in time to prevent their getting into Martinico.

A private letter from Madrid, by the way of Holland, ſays, that there are great diviſions in the Council there, relative to agreeing to a peace; ſome are for continuing the war, others are for withdrawing their troops from St. Roch, and to give over the ſiege of Gibraltar, others are for carrying on the ſiege, as it will be the means of obtaining better terms, when ever peace is agreed on.

A number of letters have within theſe few days been received from the Count de Graſſe, expreſſive of his gratitude for the polite attention he experienced during his ſtay in England.

Admiral Pigot will have at New York, including the Lion and Chatham, 33 ſail of the line, the French have not more than 27.

We give the public the following account, upon the credit of a gentleman of known veracity: When the Royal George overſet, the live ſtock upon deck were naturally left floating on the water; among theſe were two ſheep, who ſwam to Ryde, in the Iſle of Wight, and brought on ſhore with them a little boy in petticoats, ſeemingly between two and three years old, having an arm over each of their necks. The child is likely to do well, and having loſt both its parents in that unhappy cataſtrophe, a naval officer who was preſent, intimated an intention of adopting it.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 23.

"The Daniſh Ambaſſador has preſented a new memorial to the States-General, complaining of a freſh violation of the territory of the King his maſter, committed by a Dutch privateer, which purſued an Engliſh ſloop to Heiligenland, an iſland ſituated oppoſite the mouth of the Elbe, and under the Daniſh domination, where the Dutchman pillaged the ſaid ſloop, and plundered her of every thing ſhe had on board: his Daniſh Majeſty demands all the effects to be reſtored, and a proper ſatisfaction for this violation of territory, and that the Captain of the privateer be puniſhed in an exemplary manner.

"We have accounts from Rome, that the Pope ſeems inclined to aboliſh the Inquiſition, as well as ſuppreſs a number of monaſteries, which cannot fail giving great joy to his ſubjects. The ſame account adds, that every one there is much aſtoniſhed at the very profound ſilence which his Holineſs obſerves relative to the particular object of his journey to Vienna, he having not yet ever opened his mouth on that ſubject, nor does he ſeem the leaſt inclined to it.

"On Tueſday laſt the Prince Stadtholder returned from the Texel, where he had been to view the fleet at anchor in that road. Since the return of his Highneſs, orders have been ſent to the hoſpitals in the different towns to have beds and medicines, &c. ready for the wounded, from whence it is inferred that the Dutch ſquadron, which it is ſaid ſailed the day before yeſterday, has orders to fight that of the enemy; thus we may ſoon expect ſome important news.

"We have accounts from Amſterdam, that the populace of that city are ſo incenſed againſt Admiral H —— k, whom they call a traitor, that they have hung him in effigy, and it is reported they have pulled down his houſe. After aſſuring the affrighted neighbours that they need not make themſelves uneaſy, for that they ſhould not be hurt, as they did not mean to touch any houſe but that of Admiral H—— k."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Sept. 17.

"Early this morning it blew quite a hurricane, by which

several ships were driven from their moorings, and running foul of each other were greatly damaged. Two vessels which lay in King-Road were forced out to sea, and it is feared are lost."

Extract of a letter from Ipswich, Sept. 17.

"At ten last night there came on a very tremendous storm at S. E. which lasted some hours. A sloop is on shore below here."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 18.

"Sailed the Furnace and Infernal fireships, with a number of vessels for the Downs; also several coasters for different places.

"A Guernsey pilot has offered his services to get the Royal George up, which sunk at Spithead, but his scheme has been thought impracticable. Another man from the Isle of Wight has offered a contrivance which had been successful on the wreck of the Assurance man of war, and which, it is said, will be adopted on the present occasion."

According to an article from Philadelphia, of the 13th of June, which appeared in the Independent Chronicle of Boston, of July 4th, Captain Lippencot, who had caused the execution of Captain Huddy, had been sent, on the 4th of June, from the British lines, by the way of Staten Island, to the American army; and it was supposed he would be executed on the 21st. The sending him away, together with the judgment which had been previously given against him in a council of war, composed of British officers, had occasioned so much discontent among the Refugees at New York, that General Carleton, fearing the prisoner would be rescued on his way, had ordered all the people to enter the city before he set out. The following letter, relating the particulars of this transaction, which has so much excited the indignation of the Americans, was sent by Mr Livingstone, Secretary to the United States, to a gentleman at Leyden:

"SIR, *Philadelphia, May* 29. 1782.

"I have nothing to add to what I wrote to you a short time since, unless it be to enable you to explain the following circumstances, in case you should hear them misrepresented:—You know with what barbarity the English have prosecuted the war against us, even from the very commencement of it;—you are acquainted with the reiterated resolutions of Congress, threatening reprisals if they did not alter their conduct; and you have always seen the humanity of that very assembly prevail over their resolutions. The murder of Colonel Haynes, the cruel infraction of the capitulation of Charlestown, the execution of numbers under various pretences—all these cruelties were suffered to go unpunished, when an unheard of insult, lately received, has awakened all our resentment, and has made us perceive how much we have wronged ourselves, in passing by, for so long a time, the injuries which we had previously experienced. Captain Huddy, of New Jersey, having been taken in arms by a party of Refugees, was conveyed to New York, and, for a while, shut up in the Prevot; after that he was put on board a ship which was used for a prison, from whence he was taken out by an officer at the head of a detachment, who caused him to be transported to the banks of the Jersey, and there hung, by martial law, (without any form of process) with a writing put about his neck, importing, "that he suffered in reprisal for the death of a man who was killed as he was endeavouring to escape, after having been taken prisoner."

"This attrocious act of cruelty has at length determined Congress to exercise the law of retaliation. General Washington wrote to Sir Henry Clinton, to demand a surrender of those persons who were guilty of this barbarous action, which could not have been committed without his knowledge, as the prisoner was taken from the Prevot to the ship for that purpose. The opinions of the British army were divided on this subject; many of the officers strongly pressed General Clinton to deliver up the offenders; others, who are supposed to have taken an active part in promoting the execution, defended the proceeding. General Clinton, upon this, assembled a council of war, to try the criminal; but we are informed that Sir Guy Carleton broke up the court. In consequence of which, General Washington, with the approbation of Congress, has decreed the execution of a British Captain. The lot is fallen upon Captain Asgill, son to Sir Charles Asgill, and he is now on his way to the camp. It is shocking that the innocent should suffer for the guilty; but it is to be hoped that this deplorable necessity will in the end be productive of a salutary effect, since it is only by this means that the most savage nation on earth can be brought to reflect, that their crimes will at last fall upon their own heads.—This explanation will enable you to understand better the reports relative to this affair, which you will find dispersed in the different news-papers that I have sent you.

"We have not succeeded in establishing a cartel with the English for the Exchange of prisoners, of whom we have a balance in our favour of 10,000. They refuse to pay the large sums which we have advanced for their maintenance, which we make a preliminary article of the exchange. It is not improbable that the Germans will be naturalised, and * sold for three years to reimburse us this money; they are most of them very desirous that we should do so, having a great inclination to settle in this country.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"ROBERT LIVINGSTONE."

The sale which it is usual to make of emigrants, and for which Americans have been greatly censured, is an adjudication of the personal services of the emigrant to the highest bidder, for a certain number of years, as two, three, or four; during which time he is cloathed and fed at the expence of the proprietor. At the expiration of the term, which is generally very short, he is perfectly free, is supplied with the means of establishing himself in life, and enjoys all the privileges of a citizen.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 19.

"The letter to Sir William Pepperel, giving an account of disturbances in the Massachussets provinces, on account of taxes, gains credit every day. I have seen only one private letter that agrees with the one printed; but there are several others in town from New York, which have been about alike. the merchants, all tending to confirm Mr Walter's opinion that these disturbances will be attended with some good consequences. The patriotic papers makes light of disturbances paying taxes in America, and tell the public there always were some, but nothing came of them. But, begging their pardon, the case is totally different now. That the disturbances formerly came to nothing, and were soon quieted, is very true; for there could be nothing very alarming about paying taxes, when an old knife or a broken gimlet could procure money sufficient for the year's taxes: but now they have to pay with hard dollars, which can only be procured by the most valuable commodities in the whole country. But this is not all: Congress have raised too much; sixteen millions of dollars is far too much for America to raise in three years.—How she is to raise it in one year God, knows. In short, every person that knows any thing about America agrees, that an accommodation is in a fairer way of being brought about now than ever it was since the war began.

"Yesterday arrived the Ostend packet, which was stopped on her passage by a Dunkirk privateer, commanded by the notorious Fall. He fired a shot at the packet, in order to bring her to; but on seeing another vessel in sight, which promised him a greater prize, he permitted the packet to pursue her course without any further molestation.

"Mr Astley, Mrs Astley, and son, arrived from their excursion to France in the above packet. Mr Astley, *junior*, shewed a medal to several Gentlemen on the parade at Margate, which he had received in a present from the King of France, as a token of his great approbation of his equestrian performances, with a general permission to perform at any time in any part of his dominions. He shewed likewise a riband which he had received from the Queen of France.

"When Mr Astley first went abroad as a private in the light horse, on their landing, a favourite horse belonging to one of the principal officers in the regiment broke from his sling, and tumbled in the sea. His master, seeing the horse in this imminent danger of drowning, offered a large gratuity to any one of the men who would venture themselves in the sea, so as to catch the halter of the horse, and by this means lead him to shore. However, the gratuity was not thought equal to the danger. In all the regiment none could be found to risque his life in the recovery of the horse but Mr Astley; he accordingly stripped off his coat and waistcoat, and leaped into the sea, and swam until he caught hold of the halter, by which he led the horse safe to shore. The officer, for this signal and spirited service, proved always his friend during his continuance in the army.

"The report which was spread of the Spaniards having stormed Gibraltar, and killed General Elliot, which caused the Hessians and Hanoverians particularly to lay down their arms, is entirely without foundation."

Extract of a letter from Margate, Sept. 18.

"Last night the wind blew excessively hard from off the land, so that a vessel was blown from her anchors which lay without the pier; she, however, weathered the gale, and arrived here again, with this morning's tide.

"The packets between Dover and Calais are suspended from passing for some time, on account of a dispute subsisting between our court and that of France, with respect to France having refused any packets from England having the privilege of landing at Calais from Dover, unless they have six boats, which shall have alternately the privileges of landing at Dover from Calais."

Extract of a letter from Christian Sound, dated the 28th of August.

"We have to advise you, that Capt. Robert Wise, a few days after leaving this, had the misfortune, on his homeward bound passage, about 18 leagues westward of the Stad Land, to be taken by a Dutch frigate, belonging to a small squadron of Dutch men of war that had been ordered northward, to convoy to Holland the three East India ships that have laid so long in Dronton. The day following Wise's capture, the sloop Lark of Newcastle, Wood master, bound here, was taken by a cutter belonging to the same squadron; They have also taken a sloop from Berwick, with malt and barley, bound here likewise; and we are afraid more vessels will fall into their hands, before they leave this coast. The wind has proved unfavourable for their getting to the southward, since the 24th current, which day the men of war put to sea from a harbour a little northward of the Romsdale islands, in order to join the India ships then in the offing—The Dutch force that has appeared consists of a 64, two 56 gun ships, a frigate of 36, and a cutter of 16 guns, besides their convoy and prizes. We suppose they will make all speed to Holland."

Yesterday, being the anniversary of their Majesties coronation, in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle, and at noon a round of the great guns was fired.

In honour of the day, the Gentlemen of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND, dressed in full uniforms, with their side arms, assembled in the Parliament House, from whence they proceeded, in regular procession, headed by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, as Colonel, who was likewise dressed in full uniforms, to the High Church, where they heard an excellent sermon, composed for the occasion, by the Rev. Mr John Touch, chaplain to the Band. The text which the preacher chose for this purpose was taken from Galatians iv. 1st part of the 18th verse, "But it is good to be zealously affected always "in a good thing."—Mr Touch handled the subject with great abilities, and much to the satisfaction of a most polite and crowded auditory.—At the desire of their Colonel, the Band assembled likewise in the afternoon; and walked in the same regular and orderly manner to hear divine service. Their appearance upon this, as on every other occasion, was conducted with the utmost decency and decorum, and gave great pleasure to a vast concourse of spectators.

Yesterday being Sunday, this day was observed as the anniversary of their Majesties Coronation, by ringing of the music bells, and other demonstrations of joy.

Upon Tuesday the 17th of September current, died at her house in Perth, Lady Nairne, widow of the deceased Sir Thomas Nairne of Dunsinnan, Baronet, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Alexander Law, Esq; Advocate, died at Elvingston the 23d day of September curt. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this as a sufficient notification of his death.

Died at Fortrose, on the 15th inst. Captain Lewis Ray, much regretted.

Yesterday afternoon, sailed for Shetland, with Government stores, the Mercury, Davidson; Star, Ritchie; Earl of Errol, Durno; and Lady Frances, Pottinger, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Flirt.

The Diligence, Shaw, is just now arrived safe from London, in four days, without convoy.

The Recovery cutter, which came as part of the convoy with the Baltic fleet, and is now in Leith Roads, we are informed, is appointed to convoy the trade from Leith to London. They are expected to sail to-morrow, if the wind proves fair.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle. Sept. 21.

"We have the pleasure to assure the Public, that the Baltic fleet, consisting of 350 sail, arrived in safety off this bar on Thursday, and proceeded to their different destinations. Those belonging to this port arrived in the river yesterday, to the great joy of the merchants, &c. Their convoy was the Roebuck of 44 guns, Perseus, and two other frigates."

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Sept. 19.

"Yesterday, the Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here by the Right Honourable Lord Gardenston, when the Court proceeded to the trial of Mary Blue, *alias* M'Gurman, accused of child-murder; but she having petitioned the Court for banishment, his Majesty's Advocate-depute, in respect of certain favourable circumstances, consented to her being banished Scotland for life, and she was banished accordingly, under the usual certifications.

"The Court adjourned till this day at half past eight in the morning, when they proceeded to the trial of John Macafee, soldier in the 77th regiment of foot, accused at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate and the British Linen Company, of having forged, or being accessory to the forging of, twenty shilling notes of the said Company, and also of having uttered nine of the said notes at Campbelton in Argyleshire, in June last. The Jury were inclosed at three o'clock afternoon, and returned their verdict at seven in the evening, and, by a majority of voices, found the pannel guilty, art and part, of the forgery, as laid in the libel; and all in one voice found the issuing of four of the said notes proven, but found the issuing of the other five notes not proven.—Lord Gardenston has taken this verdict to report to the High Court of Justiciary, and has granted warrant for transmitting Macafee to Edinburgh.

"There being no other business to come before the Court, they adjourned till the 23d current, the last day of the ayre at Inverary, which ends the western circuit."

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, Sept. 20.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday by the Right Honourable Lord Kennet, and proceeded to the trial of Margaret Scott, late servant to the Honourable Mr Baillie of Jervifwood, indicted for child-murder, when she petitioned for banishment, which the Advocate Depute consented to; whereupon sentence was pronounced, banishing her forth of Scotland during life, from and after the first of October next, under the usual certifications, in case of her return. There being no other criminal business at this place, the Court was continued till this day at eleven forenoon, and then to Tuesday next, the last day of the ayre at this place, and will then set out for Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Inverness, Sept. 18.

"Lord Braxfield opened the Circuit Court of Justiciary at this place, on Friday last, the 13th, in which Margaret Macdonald and Florence Macintyre, both from the Island of Uist, indicted for the murder of a child, whereof Margaret Macdonald had been recently delivered, were banished Scotland for life.—Angus Bain Kennedy, John Bui Kennedy, John Bain Kennedy, and Archibald Bain Kennedy, all subtenants in the neighbourhood of Maryburgh, indicted for sundry acts of theft, and the said Angus Bain Kennedy, separately indicted for attempting to stab a man, and afterwards firing a loaded pistol at him, were fugitate for non-compearance. This was all the criminal business before the Court, which rises this day, and proceeds to Perth."

J. G. SEMPLE'S *Letter in our next.*

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 23. Nasemento de Creefs, Perres, from St Ube's, with salt, &c.
Three Brothers, Runcieman, from Dunbar, with wheat.
Betsey and Brothers, Wilhart, from Peterburgh, with dales, iron, &c,
Falkirk, Kay, from Newcastle, with goods.
Two Sisters, Pederson, from Eastcrezer, with timber.
Peggy, Bett, from Memel, with logs.
Friendship, Scott, from Hull, with goods.
Providence, Stonegreen, from Dover, with spirits, &c.
Active, Finch, from Hull, with wood.
Nightingale, Bigwell, from Portsmouth, with wine and cork.
Venus, Altimore, from Lynn, with bark and oil.
Four Sisters, Jenning, from Hamburgh, with salt and fruit.
Saria Maria, Baytson, from Gottenburg, with dales and iron.
Three Friends, Munro, from Inverness, with goods.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 21. Nancy, Martin, from Peterburgh, with sundries.
Sealock Packet, Simpson, ditto.
Sisters, Matson, ditto.
Peggy and Betsy, Russell, ditto.
Concordia, Evenson, from Norway, with deals.

SAILED,

Jean, Bell, for Leith, with sundries.
Success, Ferrier, ditto.
Glasgow Packet, Hanton, for Borrowstounness, ballast.

SEQUESTRATION—Hugh Rose tenant in Mains of Logie.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

JAMES DICKSON, Seedsman and Florist, south end of Bridge Street, Edinburgh, has just got to hand, from Holland, a fine Collection of FLOWER ROOTS, consisting of Double and Single Hyacinths, pink, blue, and white, with and without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, great variety, with or without names; Double Jonquils, large roots, all fine for blowing in water or in the ground; Turban and Persian Ranunculus, great variety; Tulips; Persian Irisses; Crocusses, twenty different sorts, &c. &c.—Also, continues to sell all sorts of Garden, Tree, Flower, and Grass Seeds; Hothouse and Greenhouse Plants; Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens; Fruit and Forest Trees; Durham Flour of Mustard; Double Distilled Peppermint Water, very fine.—Garden Utensils, all kinds. Gardens laid out and furnished in the neatest manner.

☞ The best of experienced Gardeners to be had at the above shop.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

INTIMATION is hereby given, that the Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Kinross, will be held at Kinross upon Tuesday the 8th day of October 1782; and that Captain David Clephan, of the 95th regiment of foot, has lodged a claim to be inrolled. As there is other business to be laid before the Meeting, it is expected the Gentlemen of the county will attend.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of

ADAMS's SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; *and no where else in Scotland.* Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.——*At the above Place,* Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, *this day is published,* price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th,) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of soapy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases. Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. Becket, &c.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

THERE are four different plans now in agitation for the internal defence of Scotland.

The firſt is that of aſſociated bands of men of a moderate degree of property, and choſen by ballot among themſelves, ſimilar to the Defenſive Band; and if one could inſure, in all others, the public ſpirit of Mr Croſby and his friends, nothing could be better deviſed.

The next is the idea ſuggeſted in Lord Shelburne's letter, of arming the towns. This plan has alſo very great merit; becauſe a mechanic ſpending an hour in an evening in military exerciſe is a man only loſt to the alehouſe for that time.

The third is the plan of the Engliſh militia, upon which the bill offered laſt winter to the Houſe of Commons, for a Scotch militia, is believed to be founded. Great thanks are due to the perſons who drew that bill. If there be any faults in it; thoſe who drew it were juſtified by the example of three of the wiſeſt men this country ever knew, viz. the late Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Milton, and Archibald Duke of Argyle, who approved of a ſimilar one. Great thanks are particularly due to the Noble Marquis of Graham; becauſe, when a meeting was called at London ſome years ago, which gave a ſanction to the Fencibles, his Lordſhip, then juſt come from abroad, hardly of age, and therefore little acquainted with mens opinions in Scotland, ſaw at once, with the eye of an eagle, that, though four fencible regiments might contribute to defend Scotland, yet they could not make up to her for the diſgrace of being refuſed a militia, when England had one; and therefore he preſſed for a general militia, inſtead of thoſe four regiments.

But the militia propoſed in the bill, offered laſt winter to the Houſe of Commons, labours under the defects common to the Engliſh militia; that it is in reality a ſtanding army, with all the diſadvantages of one, and none of its advantages; that it takes the people from their days of labour; that, by allowing ſubſtitutes on payment of ten pounds, it ſuppoſes it a diſhonour to ſerve, and lays the tax of that ten pounds upon men who may be very little able to pay it, and yet to whom it may be very inconvenient to be from their families for three years; that it is very expenſive to the nation; and that it gives no animation to the officers, becauſe they are not allowed to riſe by their ſervices, unleſs they have a correſponding extent of fortune.

The laſt plan is that lately ſent to the towns and counties by the Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen who met at Edinburgh about a month ago, and of which the Earl of Glencairn was juſtly elected Preſes, which propoſes, that about one twelfth of the men of Scotland ſhould annually be trained to arms, the clergyman of the pariſh to be Chaplain, prayers to precede the military exerciſes, and the militiamen to go to church in their ranks.

As moſt of the tenantry in England are, by the laws of that country, entitled to vote at elections to Parliament, there is a mutual tie between landlord and tenant; for the landlord depends upon the tenant for his vote, and the tenant on his landlord for a cheap rent; and, as the clergy preach only the ſimple beautiful truths of Chriſtianity, they are reſpected both by the high and the low. But in Scotland there are no ſuch fortunate ties of human life. The tenant hates his landlord, becauſe he thinks he takes too much rent; the landlord thinks he does not get enough. If the clergyman preach the ſimple truths of Chriſtianity, the lower order of his hearers will turn Seceders; and if he preach myſteries only, the gentry will not go to church. Hence the ranks of men are changed to each other in this country. They are in ſome degree in that ſtate in which Hobbes deſcribes the ſtate of nature to be—*bellum omnium contra omnes*—a war of all againſt all. But the bill I am ſpeaking of, by uniting the higher and the lower orders of the clergy in one common intereſt, one common honour, and one common exertion of activity, will bring Scotland to the nobleſt ſtate of civil ſociety, that in which there will be *amicitia omnium cum omnibus*—the friendſhip of all with all; for nothing endears men to each other as common dangers and ditties. In this view that bill, conſidered relatively to the circumſtances of the country to which it is to apply, may be juſtly termed the completion of human wiſdom.

On theſe accounts, it was, with great concern, that I ſaw lately a paragraph publiſhed in all the Edinburgh news-papers, which, after giving an account of a very ſpirited exertion for an aſſociated band in Edinburgh, by the Marquis of Graham, and ſome of his illuſtrious friends, contains the following obſervation: "That this example, it is hoped, will *ſupercede the neceſſity* of raiſing a militia, which, upon the *large ſcale* lately propoſed, muſt prove *highly oppreſſive* to this part of the united kingdom."

I am perſuaded that theſe words were not inſerted by the noble and ſpirited perſons mentioned in the paragraph, becauſe they will never throw cold water upon a project that goes hand in hand with theirs in defending their country. But as the obſervation is contained in the ſame paragraph which does juſtice to thoſe perſons, and may therefore appear to have had their approbation, it is proper to undeceive the public with regard to the merit and weight of an obſervation, which, if ſanctified with the opinion of thoſe perſons, would be entitled to credit with the public indeed.

The charge contained in the above obſervation upon the bill framed by the committee is, that it would be *highly oppreſſive* to the people of Scotland upon ſo large a ſcale.—Let us ſee how.

One-twelfth of the men are annually, by rotation, to be trained to the uſe of arms. They are to be ſo trained only after the hours of labour are over; they are to receive a coat from the King; they are to be ſupplied with powder and ball to make them marksmen at the King's expence; they are to carry their own firelocks home, that they may be familiar with them, and not be frightened at the ſight of them; they are to act in bodies only a week at Whitſenday and Chriſtmas, two periods of the year which are loſt to labour, and ſpent in idleneſs in Scotland, and during theſe two weeks they are to receive pay; and the charges of the whole will not amount to the charge of three regiments of dragoons; that is to ſay, 25,000 infantry will be trained to arms at the ſame charge that maintains 720 cavalry. Without farther argument, it is ſubmitted to an impartial public, and to a *Scottiſh public*, whether this will be *high oppreſſion* upon the people of Scotland?

To ſuppoſe that country gentlemen and country people are, in ſuch a militia, to be taught what is emphatically enough called the *manual exerciſe*, the forms of ſaluting, and other ſuch army fopperies, and ſtill more, that they are to be taught all the manœuvres of armies, ſo as to be fit for fighting regular pitched battles in open fields, as the Duke of Marlborough did in Flanders, is perfect folly. But to prime, charge, and fire ſure and quick in platoons, and to march in certain ſimple forms to an enemy, or from an enemy, are things as eaſily learned as handling a ſpade, or walking in proceſſion at a funeral; and theſe, if accompanied with ſtrong bodies and ſtrong minds, are ſufficient to defend a country, from hedge to hedge and poſt to poſt, and harraſs an enemy till more regular troops can be aſſembled to fight regular battles. Whether they be taught theſe things in candle-light or in the day-time ſignifies little. The Defenſive Band were taught moſt of their exerciſe in a church in Edinburgh, when the ſun was ſallen, and when the hours of labour were over. Great ſoldiers told the nation that America, upon an invaſion, was deſpicable, becauſe ſhe had no regular troops, and becauſe her militia knew only the few ſimple arts of war I have mentioned; yet theſe militias killed, when our regular troops miſſed; harraſſed, when they could not defeat; maintained a defenſive war, when it would have been folly to have attempted an offenſive one; and, finally, drove the fineſt armies in the world, one after another, from their country. The nation has paid ſufficiently for military pedantry: It is full time for her to aſſume a little of military reaſon.

Would England aboliſh her preſent plan of militias, and adopt the ideas ſet forth in the bill to which I allude, ſhe would, in three years, have 300,000 fighting men to defend her againſt invaſions, loſe only two weeks in the year, if even ſo much, from the labour of her people, and all this at one-third of the expence that her militia coſts her.

She ſlumbers on ice, and does not feel that it thaws. She has loſt America. The poſſeſſion of the Weſt Indies is a matter of accident, becauſe it depends upon the dominion of the ſea, which is in ſuſpence. The fate of the Eaſt Indies will be indeed determined by a land war, on account of the great armies, treaſuries, and numbers of ſubjects which England has there. But the late diſpatches of Sir Eyre Coote may make men of reflection tremble for the iſſue of a land war, even there; and, in the mean time, our enemies refuſe to us all terms of peace, and no ally befriends us.—*Is it not viſibly palpable, that, without ſome ſingular exertion, Britain muſt ſooner or later fight for her independence, upon her own ſoil, and be defended by her own people, though not regular ſoldiers, or fall for ever?*

There is one, and but one way to ſave her, which is, to train her whole people to arms, in order that moſt of her regular regiments may be put on board the fleet to recover the empire of the ſea. In theſe two things lie the true ſecurity againſt invaſions: For, will any nation invade England, if ſhe have many hundred thouſands of armed men to meet the invaders in front, to cut off their proviſions, if they did not, to cut off their proviſions behind, though they ſhould do nothing elſe? Can England truſt to her militia upon invaſion? The higher officers are ſpirited, and the private men are brave. But is ſhe ſure that the ſubalterns, upon whom an army, in modern times, as much depends as Cæſar confeſſes his armies did upon the character of his Centurions, are of rank in life, and of ſentiments high enough for the purpoſes of glory and ambition? Can ſhe truſt to her regiments, though none on earth are more gallant? But look at the numbers in the regiments; The Colonel and Captains have an intereſt that the ranks ſhould be thin; the one to gain on the clothing of the deficient men, and the others to gain each 20l. from the non-effective fund. Is the officer rewarded who recruits quick and full? And will he exert himſelf to recruit quick and full, if he be not rewarded? There are inſtances of officers who have recruited their regiments three times in the courſe of three years during this war, and yet who never were preferred more than officers who had been ſleeping with half their regiments in their pockets all the time. If the army intereſt be ſo ſtrong that miniſters dare not remedy ſuch diſorders, they muſt turn to the people, and find reſources amongſt them, ſince they can find or manage them no where elſe.

By JOHN PRINGLE, Esq;

Sheriff-Depute of the County of Stirling.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of ſaid County are requeſted to attend the Meeting to be held at Stirling, on Tueſday the firſt day of October next; when, beſides the buſineſs ſpecified in a former advertiſement, there will be ſubmitted to their conſideration the bill preſented to the Houſe of Commons laſt ſeſſion, by the Marquis of Graham, for the better ordering the militia forces in Scotland; the ſketch of a bill upon the ſame ſubject propoſed by a Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen lately held at Edinburgh; and alſo the Reſolutions of ſeveral Counties of Scotland, and of a General Meeting held at Edinburgh relative to the qualifications of the Members of Parliament. Copies of the bills, &c. were ſometime ago lodged with the Sheriff-clerk, for the inſpection of every perſon intereſted in theſe matters.

BOUNTY FOR SEAMEN.

THE MAGISTRATES and COUNCIL of JEDBURGH hereby offer a Bounty of TWO GUINEAS and a HALF to every able-bodied Seaman, ONE GUINEA and a HALF to every ordinary Seaman, and ONE GUINEA to every able-bodied Landman, within the county of Roxburgh, who ſhall, between and the 1ſt day of November next, voluntarily inliſt himſelf to ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhip GRAMPUS, commanded by the Right Hon. LORD CRANSTOUN, who ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the glorious action of the 12th April laſt; and that over and above every other bounty whatever.—The bounty to be paid by the Town-treaſurer, upon a certificate being produced, that ſuch volunteer had entered on board ſaid ſhip, or had ſurrendered himſelf to the regulating officer at Leith, and was approven of by him.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

FROM the appearance of a very late Harveſt, the Annual Meeting at Kelſo, advertiſed for Monday the 14th of October, is now fixed for Monday the 21ſt day of that month, to continue for a fortnight.

By order of the Preſes, Treaſurer, and Council,

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

SALE OF A SHIP AT PERTH.

ON Friday the 4th October 1782, at three afternoon, there will be SOLD by public roup, in the houſe of Thomas Marſhall vintner in Perth,

The Sloop the WILLIAM AND JAMES of Perth, with her float boat and furniture, preſently lying at the ſhore of Perth.

She is a ſhip about 80 tons burden, wholly built of oak outſide and inſide, ſails with a ſmall draught of water, and is every way fitted for the navigation of the Tay.

The inventary, and the ſhip's writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Davidſon writer in Perth, who has power to conclude a private bargain.——Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upſet Prices Reduced. L. 4060 Sterling.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon Tueſday the 26th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament Houſe.

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements.

LOT I.

The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL formerly ſeparate eſtates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with ſeven ſmall incloſures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to ſquare the marches of both eſtates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. (but excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11561 0 0

A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about ſixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0

Former upſet-price of Lot I. L. 13318 0 0

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.

The LANDS and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houſes, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, in a ſmall part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houſes, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19324 9 7

Conſtabulary and Baillie-houſe in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at, 150 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing, valued at 1040 0 6

Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4

Privilege of purchaſing teinds of back-acres, 5 14 7

Former upſet-price of Lot II. L. 21951 14 6

To be expoſed to ſale now at the reduced price of L. 20100 0 0

The great beauty and conveniencies of theſe two eſtates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a conſiderable advance of rents may be expected, how ſoon the collieries are ſet properly a-going. There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial convenient manſion-houſe on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in about 230 acres of the lands. The eſtate of Luſcar has a ſeparate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land-tax, and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low on both eſtates.

LOT III.

The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Weſter Baldridge, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the manſion-houſe thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-ſtone in about 230 acres round the houſe of Pittencrief, as delineated on the plan of the eſtates; and alſo excepting 10 acres round the houſe of Clune, and acres round the manſion-houſe of Luſcar, as by the feu charter thereof; and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Welwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all the uſual privileges as to working, colliers-houſes, roads, levels, and aſſignment to all contracts for the ſame, and ſales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertiſements, and the articles of ſale.

Alſo, with the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Warehouſes, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,

The collieries and iron ſtone,	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth,	1422	18 10
Windylaw and glebe leaſes,	100	0 0
Together, and at which it was formerly ſet up,	L. 6522	18 10
To be expoſed to ſale now at the reduced price of	L. 5800	0 0

These collieries are known to contain inexhauſtible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the beſt qualities, and as more particularly deſcribed in former advertiſements. They can be wrought for the moſt part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon-way made for tranſporting them to ſea. The ſurface of the coal-grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldrige, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone quarries juſt by it.

LOT IV.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are ſeveral new houſes built; groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hoſpital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was ſet up formerly, L. 280

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of 250

2. James Aliſon's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6½ falls; groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The proven value, and at which it it was ſet up formerly, 420

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of 365

3. William Wright's feu, a nurſery containing five acres; groſs rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.

Proven value at which it was ſet up formerly, 350

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of 310

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring of water in the center of this lot.

4. Robert Wilſon's feu, with houſes thereon, containing four acres; groſs rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, 276

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of 235

5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a houſe thereon, (which lets at 4 l.) containing four acres; groſs rent 22 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. ſterling, and to the hoſpital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, 285

To be expoſed at the reduced price of 240

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

LOT V.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Roſyth and county of Fife, for 25 years after Martinmas 1782, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopeton the proprietor, 15 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Currichill, and John Newton his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm.

Proven value, and at which it was ſet up formerly, 230

To be expoſed now at the reduced price of 170

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Lands and Eſtate of BANTASKINE, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and ſhire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1782; and there is a conſiderable over rent by ſubſetting. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing the whole lands, which, excepting a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo to pay for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe.

This lot was formerly ſet up at L. 400

To be expoſed now, in reſpect the leaſe is ſhorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

By Adjournment, and Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, on Monday the 25th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of NEWFIELD, lying

in the pariſh of Dundonald, within four miles of the towns of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and eight of the county town of Ayr. Theſe lands are ſufficiently incloſed and divided by hedges and belts of planting. The proprietor has been ſeveral years in the natural poſſeſſion of the whole, and has laid out very conſiderable ſums in improvement. There is an exceeding good houſe upon the eſtate, with a ſuitable garden, and offices of all kinds.

The grounds abound with coal, which may be brought to yield conſiderable returns, being well ſituated for ſales, and within a very few miles of lime.

The Lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of ſmall feu-duties, and the teinds are valued.

A plan of the eſtate, with the progreſs and articles of ſale may be ſeen by applying to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, William Dick writer to the ſignet, or the proprietor at Newfield.

The upſet-price will now be 8000 l. Sterling.

If the above eſtate is ſold, then there will be expoſed to roup at the ſame time and place,

The Superiority of the Four-merk-land of old extent of Braidiland, lying in the bailiery of Cunningham, and ſhire of Ayr. The old extent of theſe lands, which are holden of the Crown, is aſcertained by a retour prior to 1681, and they give a qualification in the county. The progreſs may be ſeen by applying as above.

AND,

The Lands of LETHAM, lying in the pariſh of Arngask, and ſhire of Fife. They are of conſiderable extent, and have been in graſs for ſeveral years.

They are held of a ſubject for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

Andrew Murray of Conland, near Kinroſs, will inform as to particulars. And the progreſs and meaſurement may be ſeen by applying as above.

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